

## CLOTHING STRIKERS BEAT UP HUNDREDS

Guerrillas Also Hired to  
Blackjack Those Who In-  
sist on Working.

### SEVERAL AWAIT TRIAL

Baltimore Goods Ruined  
Because Plant Made Vests  
for New York Firm.

### ACIDS USED IN BROOKLYN

Amalgamated Men Are Said to  
Take Jobs for Purpose of  
Sabotage.

This is the fourth of a series of articles of THE NEW YORK HERALD analyzing the industrial clothing situation in New York. The articles will be continued throughout the week.

During the twenty-four weeks that the strike between the clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has lasted there have been hundreds of instances of violence and damage to property as the result of the picketing of the shops by Amalgamated men and women and other efforts to prevent the manufacturers from opening up. Many arrests have been made and a few fines imposed, and at present several Amalgamated workers are held in heavy bail for the Grand Jury.

But notwithstanding the efforts of the police, the attacks have continued upon non-union workers or those who have left the Amalgamated in order to keep at work. As late as Monday afternoon, when President Harding was in town, two assaults were committed on employees of Fruhauf Brothers on West Fourteenth street. The police were busy guarding the President that day and the pickets, or, as the manufacturers and their employees assert, hired "guerrillas" in the pay of Amalgamated officials, attacked two of the Fruhauf employees.

One victim, Albert Gould, was beaten with a blackjack on the face and head and had to be removed to the New York Hospital. Another, Morris Loewer, was followed to Brooklyn and there, near his home,

was knocked down and kicked. He is still in Coney Island Hospital. Many of the Fruhauf employees have been assaulted and it has been necessary for the firm to hire guards and automobiles to protect their workers.

**Reprisals on Defiant Firm.**  
The firm is one that refuses absolutely to make any terms with the Amalgamated, and because of this its workers have been selected for especially severe treatment. Fruhauf Brothers normally employ several hundred workers and do a large business. Since December last they have been unable to transact even a quarter of their normal trade.

Just how far striking members of the Amalgamated will go to insure the purposes of the strike may be gathered from the story of Samuel Caplan of Baltimore. Caplan was born and educated in Baltimore and has a large shop where he manufactures men's vests at 1908 Frederick street. He employs only non-union workers.

Caplan received from the firm of J. Friedman & Co. of this city on March 2 a shipment of goods, cut and ready for manufacturing into about 500 vests, which he had agreed to make up at a fixed price. He knew that the Friedman concern, one of the largest manufacturing firms of men's clothing in New York city, was a member of the Clothing Manufacturers Association and under strike by the Amalgamated union, but as his was a non-union shop in a distant city he anticipated no trouble. He was mistaken.

The very day after the goods arrived at his shop three men, all of whom he recognized as members of the Baltimore branch of the Amalgamated, walked into Caplan's place, together with another man, whom he did not know.

"They told me," Caplan says in an affidavit filed in behalf of Friedman & Co.'s injunction and dissolution suit against the Amalgamated, "that they were a committee sent to notify me that I must cease doing work for New York manufacturers against whom the Amalgamated had declared a strike. Unless I stopped all work for New York manufacturers at once, they said, they would see to it that I would not be able to do any more work."

**Defiance Is Punished Quickly.**  
"I told them I was a free born American citizen, and that I would do work for anybody or not as I pleased. Whereupon they said: 'You had better look out for yourself. You will have no one to blame but yourself for the consequences.' Then they left my shop."

"That night, about 3:30 in the morning, a policeman woke me up at my home, 29 South Anne street, to tell me my factory had been burglarized. I got up and went down to the factory to find that not only had the factory been broken into but that every one of the 500 vests, as they lay ready for manufacture, had been cut up into small pieces and then burned with acid."

Besides that, I found that all the goods in the shop, much of it belonging to other manufacturers than Friedman & Co., had been cut up, burned with acid and strewn over the place. My shop looked as if a cyclone had struck it. In all about 1,200 garments were destroyed."

The same thing happened in the Brooklyn factory of J. Skolny & Co., who are trying to operate their plant under an injunction granted some weeks ago

by Justice Erlanger in the Supreme Court. This firm does a normal business of about \$3,000,000 a year, and since January 21 has been hiring workers under a written contract that they will not join any union. The Amalgamated officials are notified of the terms of these contracts, a formality deemed to be necessary under the rulings of the United States Supreme Court in order to justify an injunction against interference with such non-union workers.

**Right to Work Is Maintained.**  
Justice Erlanger, in granting the Skolny injunction, laid down the rule that while picketing is lawful and that a man may strike and peacefully seek others to join him the non-striking worker is equally privileged to work and cannot be compelled to join a union. Nor may he be intimidated or threatened by the picketing strikers.

"Intimidation," said Justice Erlanger, "does not necessarily carry with it an act of violence. The application of the term 'scab,' the use of insulting epithets, the fear of going back and forth from the workshop, the visitations at the homes of workers and threatening them if they did not quit working for the plaintiffs that they would never again get employment in the clothing trade have been found effective."

All of these things, in addition to affidavits of actual violence, were set forth in the Skolny papers and not refuted, and an injunction pending final judgment in the action was granted. Nevertheless, about two weeks ago the Skolny factory in Brooklyn was visited early in the morning by two men who had worked there the day before as supposed strike breakers. They got past the watchman before the regular hour of work, carrying a suit case, on the plea that they wanted to leave the suit case in the shop while they had breakfast before starting to work. They went out and did not return.

When the shop superintendent arrived a little later he found about \$5,000 worth of garments ruined by acid which had been poured over them. The suit case was there and the empty bottles and other evidence which a handwriting expert is now examining. One of the two "strike breakers" is known to have been an Amalgamated worker, and when taken on he had declared very strenuously that he was "through with the union for good."

Threats of death or injury to men and women who work in the struck shops are common, but some of these take on a sinister aspect when made to include the children and women folk of the workers. Threats of this character have been used with considerable success to keep needy workers away from the closed shops, according to workers' affidavits. But it is in the case of actual bodily injury that the greatest amount of harm has been done. Organized gangsters, the manufacturers allege, are used for this work and paid liberally by some one.

### Police Records Prove Charges.

That these statements are not based wholly on prejudice is clear from the records of the Clinton street police station. These show that on January 31 last Morris Bransky, a tailor, living in The Bronx, but holding a membership card in Local No. 8 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, was arrested at the headquarters of this local, 176 East Broadway, on the complaint of William Schulman, a clothing manufacturer or "contractor" at 21 Bow-

erly. When he recovered consciousness he found his watch and chain gone and Bransky and his followers also.

Knowing that Bransky was an Amalgamated worker, Schulman traced him to the local headquarters in the Forward Building, which is also the headquarters of a branch of the joint board of the Amalgamated. When Bransky was arrested, it developed that he already had been arrested the same day on a similar charge by another clothing contractor. He was questioned closely by Detective Captain George Busby, and produced from his pockets three Amalgamated membership cards and a list of seventeen addresses, among them that of Schulman at 21 Bowery.

The list showed crosses before and after several of these addresses. Three crosses marked the Schulman place on the list. Bransky explained, according to Capt. Busby, that he was a striker, and was sent out daily on jobs with a gang of men, a list and instructions to visit the places on a list given him and "prevent the people from working there." In that spirit he had visited the Schulman shop, but he denied either robbing or assaulting Schulman, though the physical evidence was clear that somebody had severely assaulted the clothing manufacturer.

Bransky told Capt. Busby that the list which he carried had been given him by the secretary of the Amalgamated, and that the instructions to visit the places listed also came from the same source. The X marks against certain places showed they had been visited, but he could not explain why Schulman's place and another carried double crosses on the list. In Essex Market court the following day Bransky was held in \$2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

### 100 Cases of Violent Assault.

Somewhat more than a hundred cases of really violent assaults have been set forth in the affidavits attached to the moving papers in the various injunction suits now pending. Schwartz & Jaffee, Inc., J. Friedman & Co., Samuel W. Peck & Co., Fruhauf Bros. and other concerns which have made it known to open up their shops with workers anxious to earn a livelihood have been picked out as the principal targets for real violence. Against the other manufacturers only the ordinary picketing methods have been used, though, as Supreme Court Justice Van Sicken said when granting an injunction to Schwartz & Jaffee and the S. W. Peck firm, "it is a question whether 'peaceful picketing' has ever in reality been practiced."

The principal feature of the picketing arrangements takes place every Monday morning. Then several thousand strikers assemble at an early hour at the labor bureau of the Amalgamated in East Tenth street and get instructions where to go and what to do. They make a demonstration in front of every struck shop Monday mornings with the greatest enthusiasm, but on the other days of the week only regular pickets appear. These stand across the street from shops under injunction or right in the doorways of shops not so protected. The

language they use toward any strike-breaker, man or woman, is too vile even for court affidavits.

John R. Atkinson, sponger for S. Newman, not an Association manufacturer, but trying to operate with United Garment Workers, the A. P. of L. organization, was attacked as he left the shop on April 8 and hit in the eye by a man who was later caught by a marine sergeant, who had witnessed the assault. The man caught carried an Amalgamated membership card, but when a policeman called by the marine looked for the complainant, Atkinson had disappeared. He had run back, screaming, to his shop and from there was taken to Bellevue Hospital. There it was found that Atkinson's right eye had been so injured with acid, apparently poured on brass knuckles, that it had to be removed. Atkinson is helpless now, with a wife and two children. He lives in Paterson, N. J., and has always been a member of the United Garment Workers. This is a great sin in the eyes of Amalgamated members as being a strike breaker. His assailant, who was let go when Atkinson vanished, has since disappeared, but the police have his membership card in the Amalgamated.

To-morrow's article on the clothing strike in THE NEW YORK HERALD will tell of the benefits derived from organization, with the long hours and low pay of ten years ago under the sweat shop regime, compared with the large wages and short working hours of the present under union rules.

### UNION ORGANIZER SMEARED WITH ACID

Binghamton Men Attack New  
York Visitor.

### Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BINGHAMTON, May 25.—Kidnapped by bogus detectives in the heart of Binghamton, carried around the city in an automobile, smeared with acid and lashed to make the wounds more painful, then hurled from the automobile, pounded and kicked into insensibility and left lying on the pavement was the experience of Forte Velona of New York, who was sent to this city as the representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to organize a closed shop in the Ideal clothing factory.

The factory was moved to this city from New York to avoid a strike, and soon after its establishment an effort was made to organize, and a strike resulted. At 11 o'clock last night two men accosted him in the centre of the business district, saying they were detectives, displaying badges and directing him to accompany them to the police station. They hustled him into an automobile and attacked him.

### TWO CAUGHT CHANGING STOLEN CAR'S PLATES

Find Machine 16 Blocks  
Away Soon After Theft.

Harry H. Barnhart of 2105 Sedgewick avenue, The Bronx, who was widely known during the war as a director of singing in the army cantonments, left his limousine in West Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues last night while he and Mrs. Barnhart went to a theatre. An hour or so later a boy told Detectives Coleman and Rilly of the Automobile Squad that two men had gone away with the machine. The two were arrested charged with grand larceny.

The police say that Ludogano confessed that he had been arrested six times for stealing automobiles, and that last month he was convicted and received a suspended sentence.

### OVERSTUDY KILLED ONLY ONE PUPIL IN 40 YEARS

That Is Princeton's Record,  
Says Dean West.

PRINCETON, May 25.—Dean West of the Graduate School of Princeton University said today, in advising students who to choose as their elective studies for the next year, that only one student at Princeton in the last forty years is known to have died of overstudy. Not to be afraid of hard work, and to observe continuity in their course of study are the chief points in Dean West's advice.

"The advantage of elective courses," he said, "is that they give the student a freer chance to study the things he wants to study. When this freedom is intelligently used it helps the student to advance faster and further than he would otherwise."

"Modern experience shows that the studies, whether required or elected, which have most surely produced the best results are mathematics and the classics, fundamental science, history, philosophy, modern literature and at least the elements of political economy."

### Pope Decorates New York Banker.

Pope Benedict XV., through Archbishop Hayes, has bestowed the decoration of Chevalier "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice" upon Salvatore Bonanno of the Metropolitan Bank of New York in recognition of many services rendered by him to the Italian churches and institutions of the Archdiocese of New York.

### GIRL IS ATTACKED IN STREET, ROBBED OF \$2,000

Vaudeville Performer on Way  
to Broadway Hotel.

Miss Loretta Marsille, a vaudeville performer, left a cabaret in 154th street early yesterday morning and on her way to her apartment in the Hotel Monterey, Broadway and Ninety-fourth

street, was knocked down in the street and robbed of four furs which she valued at \$2,000.

Miss Marsille said she left a party of four to return to her hotel where she lives with a young sister and had gone only a few steps from the restaurant when she was hit on the head with a blunt instrument. She fell unconscious. Her injuries were dressed at the Harlem Hospital. The young woman said she could not give the address of the cabaret to which she drove with a girl friend and two men.

Advertisement.

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## \$1000 Reward

This sum will be paid to any person or persons furnishing information that will substantiate a suit at law, either civil or criminal, against any individual or individuals responsible for any false statement of fact against this firm, particularly as follows: 1—That we are not manufacturers. 2—That we cannot sell below usual retail store prices. 3—That we do not refund any or every dissatisfied patron's purchase money on demand. 4—That the woollens we use are not 100 per cent. pure. 5—That we were not intimidated and threatened by certain retail clothing interests in our efforts to sell direct to the public.

Finkelstein & Maisel

Assassins of character are no whit less despicable than those that snarl at success—whether with design, as seems comprehensible in the light of threats made against us for selling direct to the public, or merely because of an innate desire to see no one succeed.

But whatever the underlying motive, we give notice here and now that we mean to fight—to retaliate with the same compassionless tenacity that we have borne in silence till now, with the patience of Job himself.

In the meanwhile we leave it to the proverbial sagacity of the American public, deeply and vitally as they are concerned, to recognize the Ethiopian in the woodpile—to balance these facts against slanderous innuendo.

Our Men's and Youths' suits and top coats, heretofore obtainable only in retail stores, are now sold to you direct, saving you all the retailers' profits, a very considerable sum—customarily 50 per cent. and up.

Our prices are \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35—no higher—the same scale we exacted formerly from our retail store trade.

We use only the finest grade of 100 per cent. pure woollens and top-notch trimmings—no better can be bought, in fact.

We guarantee every suit or top coat—which bears our own name, please note—to give absolutely perfect satisfaction, or refund your money; also, if you are not convinced that we are giving you the greatest dollar's worth in clothing values obtainable anywhere.

Our factory and showrooms—one flight up—are nothing in looks, but a veritable wonder in values—every dollar centred in our merchandise, not in fixtures, fancy rents, elaborate windows, nor princely salesmen. Open from 8:30 A. M. to 7:30.

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FACTORY AND SHOWROOMS (Take Elevator) ONE FLIGHT UP  
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The old way demanded a whole carpenter shop with expensive personnel. The new way provides strong corrugated fibre cases—set up in a moment—and handled entirely by conveyor.



## A new margin of profit by packing them right

How a large textile manufacturer reduced  
handling and shipping costs by many  
thousands of dollars

A BIG textile mill faced the necessity of further economies. The word went round that new cuts in costs must be devised. Like every other department, the packing and shipping rooms were closely scrutinized.

It was found that the wooden box shoos in which they packed their products were far too costly compared with modern methods. They were also expensive to handle—a man could carry only one case at a time. Furthermore, a big Assembly Room was necessary with trained personnel—an adjoining carpenter shop to repair faults and defects—and a lot of storage space that was really needed for other purposes.

Today the Assembly Room is gone—the carpenter shop too. Gar fibre cases—strong and compact—are unloaded from the cars by one man, 25 at a time, and pass by conveyor direct to the Packing Room. Here they are set up in a moment, packed, sealed, and run out by conveyor again to the cars for shipment.

Not only have thousands of dollars been saved in handling and shipping costs, but the cost of the cases themselves is 30% less than before!

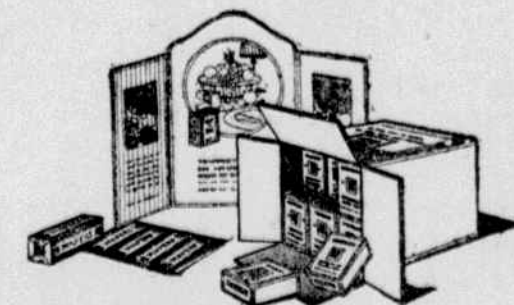
Scores of progressive manufacturers are profiting from just such savings by modernizing their packing and shipping methods, in cooperation with the Robert Gair Company.

We control the whole process of manufacture, from careful selection of raw stock to printing the finished product. The same plant which turns the pulp into boxboard also produces the complete container, thus eliminating costly transshipments and delays in manufacture. Our clients benefit by these savings as well as by quicker delivery of the goods.

Expert advice on every phase  
of package merchandising

With six great mills located at strategic points to serve manufacturers in widely separated territories, Gair service covers every essential of package merchandising—Folding boxes, Labels, Shipping cases, Display advertising. We also supply boxboard in any quantity. The Gair system is the largest of its kind in the world.

All its resources—unrivalled mechanical facilities, years of knowledge and experience, the skilled services of a staff of experts—are at your disposal. A letter or a telephone call will bring our representative at any time.



## ROBERT GAIR COMPANY

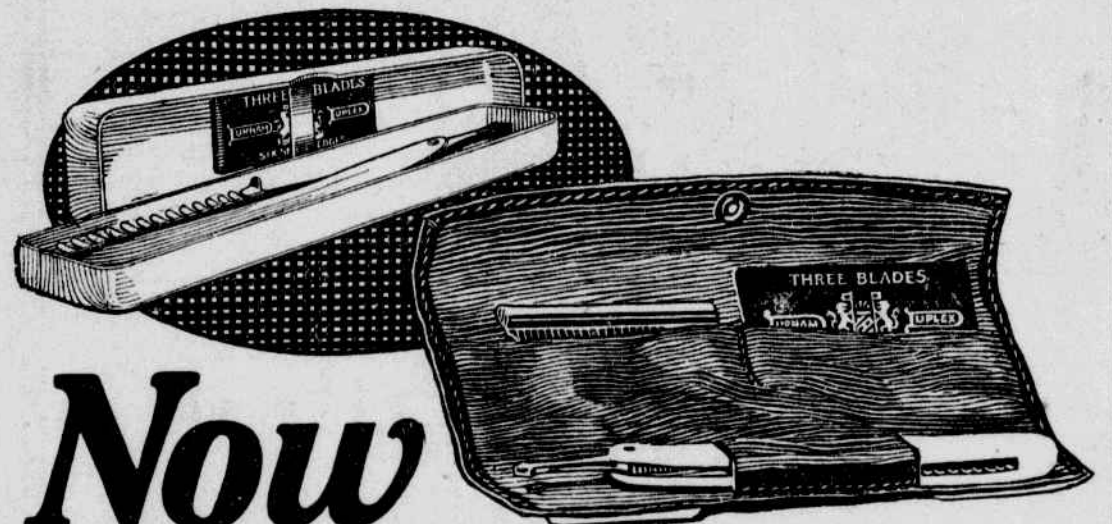
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